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The New Form of Business.

In THE SUN of March 1, there was a modest notice of the incorporation at Albany of the Newburgh Securities Company, with a capital of \$100,000. There was nothing ambitious in the calibre of the new corporation, yet it was typical of one of the most interesting phases of a force in American industrial life which, old as it is, is made new by its recent extraordinary growth. We mean ensolidation.

The Newburgh company is to deal in "stocks, bonds and other securities." As many small steel factories have joined together to conduct a steel business on an immeasurably greater and more effective scale than was possible to any one of them, so now business men of small means join together for the commonplace industry of buying and salling stocks.

The investment, or the "fiver." by the individual, will now be undertaken by a regularly organized company, with a capital supplied by many stockholders, to invest or speculate in stocks, presumably with means, much more elab orate and surer than are available to the average man, of ascertaining the values and plans of the many companies in whose shares they are to deal. Their operations being large, their influence will be correspondingly great.

The securities companies are, in permanent and responsible form, the pool" that appears from time to time to manipulate some Wall Street fancy.

The first of this class of enterprises we believe, was the Railway Securities Company, formed over a year ago, by Mr. EDWARD HARRIMAN. Since then many 'securities companies" have been incorporated, for the same essential purpose About two weeks ago THE SUN told of the application of this idea to real estate, or to land buying and house-building.

One of these companies, the Northern Securities Company, whose purpose was to acquire the controlling number of shares in the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways, is to-day the most conspicuous corporation in the United States, for the reason that its fate before the Supreme Court is of greater moment to American business interests than anything ever known in the country before, short of a tariff bill.

The Northern Securities Company is type of the business organization that has become established with us as the most advantageous which the commercial genius of the American people has hit upon. The question of its legal status is as important nationally as the thing itself is interesting.

Grand Street and Its Trade.

With the departure of LORD & TAYLOR from Grand street the last relic of the former mercantile distinction of the main thoroughfare of the East Side of the old town is removed. Only a few months since RIDLEY'S, a similar establishment there, closed its doors and sold its stock to the highest bidder.

Various influences have combined to make it advisable to discontinue these big concerns in Grand street. The one all-sufficient reason was of course that the owners found that they could no longer trade there with a satisfactory profit. Twenty years ago women of many well-known old New York families were still going down from fine houses uptown to the Grand street dry goods shops to do their shop ping. We are told that up until the very closing of the establishments there were one or two conservative souls who had not given up their allegiance to them. These great bazaars were established at

a fashionable quarter of the town, and doubtless there were then good folk of the neighborhood who resented the intrusion of trade into it. Were not the shops of Catharine street and Broadway and Pearl street enough to satisfy any reasonable demand? But at length a change came over the district. The residences where once wealth and fashion had dwelt were turned into tenement houses, and other tenements with more it, then, in anticipation of a revolt and floors and smaller rooms began to a separatist movement in the State of abound. Of course this changed completely the character of the customers of the merchants, and of their demands. High qualities of goods previously required were no longer wanted, and other dealers who had been accumulating capital through years of industry and frugality understood instinctively the shopping tastes of the new population as the proprietors of the big bazaars did not. In their little shops their families acted as clerks, and gave them a great advantage in the competition with the expensively run establishments. At last came the push cart, with the proprietor acting not only as salesman and floorwalker, but also as landlord and vocal advertising medium. Everything from a paper of pins to a spring bonnet, fully trimmed, may be bought | tions throughout such territory. If we to-day from a Hester street push cart.

Moreover, ambitious young people of the East Side wanted to be as good as anybody else. Where do the rich buy their clothes and their !ribbons? Uptown, of course; and uptown they also went in order to get the names of the great establishments there attached to their clothing. Grand street might be all well enough for an emergency collar or a spool of thread, but when genuine style and fashion were wanted they went elsewhere to get them.

Thus there was no longer any reason for great dry goods bazaars in Grand | years without any prospect of the cash

ot. The capital invested in them might far more profitably be employed uptown. Accordingly one big store closed altogether, and the other has transferred its Grand street clerks and stock to its uptown branch. It may be that some day a new change will come over Grand street like that which has come to Catharine street, where people who came into the neighborhood very poer are now comparatively rich. Shops that once were mere booths are now able to previde stocks which attract even the ambitious second generation, and restrain them from going up Broadway and to Sixth avenue in order to keep pace with fashion. The new bridge may have its influence. the present, however, it is obvious that Grand street must remain a street o small and humble shops.

The Canal Steuation.

The recent withdrawal of the priv ileges which the Republics of Moaragus and Costa Rice had agreed to give us for the right of way of a transcontinents canal is the latest of a series of surprise which needs to be interpreted.

But a few weeks have elapsed since the French Panama Canal Company offered to sell all their rights, properties and franchises to the United States for the sum at which they had been valued by the Isthmian Canal Commi This offer was promptly followed by the unanimous recommendation by that Commission that the Panama Canal route should be adopted by our Government. The commission had already shown in a previous report how disastrous it would have been both for the United States and for the world at large if they had been forced by the unwise policy of the former management of the Panama company to select a route more costly to build, more costly to maintain, more dangerous to navigate, and ex-

posed to a total paralysis by earth-

quakes and droughts.

When this report was laid before the President it seemed to all the world as though the Nicaragua scheme "had lived." The choice to which the Washington Government inclined; the reasons assigned for it, and our readiness to advance the money necessary to prosecute the work, produced apparently a more immediate sensation outside of the United States than within it, and especially in the States of Central America. They needed no one to tell them that when the United States builds a transcontinental canal, they build it for the future and not for the past-not to accomodate the caravels of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, but for the Celtics, the Kronprinz Wilhelms and their still bulkier successors; and for what the United States want, they are not apt to haggle

about the price. Our impending acceptance of the proffer of the French company, therefore, was obviously regarded by Colombia, Nicaragua and Costa Rica as their opportunity, as will appear by what imimmediately followed.

First: Colombia sent to the Isthmus 5,000 soldiers, a larger number than she ever sent in the most critical moments of her most volcanic revolutions.

Second: She cabled the shareholders of the Panama company in Paris not to ratify the terms of the sale to the United States, upon which it had agreed at its meeting on the 22d of December last, at which meeting a representative of the Colombian Government was present and voted Colombia's 50,000 shares in favor of the sale.

Third: The President of Colombia then recalled his Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, Senor MARTINEZ SILVA, by telegraph, just as the latter was about to sign a protocol for the consummation

Fourth: Senor CONCHA, Colombia's Minister of War, was sent to replace Senor Silva, and reached New York on the 25th of February, bearing special

instructions. Fifth: The new Minister has remained ever since his arrival in this city in an incomprehensible seclusion, made conspicuous by his failure to proceed to the seat of government to which he is accredited.

All these surprises, and the latest and greatest of all, the apparently futile retraction by Nicaragua and Costa Rica of a needless right of way for a canal through their territory, have occurred a time when Grand street ran through proposition to which the Colombian Government has heretofore constantly given cordial encouragement. What can be the signification of these strange and unexplained demonstrations? Let jus see if we cannot divine them.

The accumulation of an extraordinary military force at Panama obviously was not needed, and therefore was not intended simply to suppress the recent revolutionary demonstration there. Was Panama, such as might be apprehended as a consequence of the announcement of pretentions which would expose their hopes of a canal to annihilation?

The further precautions taken by the Bogota Government " to hold up " the French concession; were they taken through fear that to allow the accomplishment of all the formalities of the purchase the French property would make us too independent of them? In our contract with the Panama company we required a concession for 200 years instead of 100 years, the duration of their concession from Colombia; we required a much wider margin of territory over which we should have control, and we also stipulated for the right to make and enforce sanitary regulaconsented, as we might in an emergency, to forego these extra privileges, we would have been at liberty to proceed under the French concession, taking our chances of prolonging it at the expiration of the hundred years, had the formalities of the purchase been con-

firmed by the company in Paris. Colombia's, motives, therefore for suspending negotiations for the sale of the French company's rights were obviously not without a purpose to protect herself from the eventual though rather imaginary danger of being left for some

tion to which she would be entitled at once under the much longer lease required by us, and as comm tion for the special political and sanitary control for which we stipulated.

But there was still a menace to be confronted by Colombia, and that was the Nicaragua alternative. Upon what terms or at what cost that menace has been removed, we can only conjecture. What is certain is that Nicaragua and Colombia are no longer competitors, but partners. Yesterday we could have said to Colombia, "If you are not reasonable others are." To-day it is Aut Panama, aut sullus. Nicaragua, realizing that there were no plums in this cake for her, sought to earn the gratitude of Colombia by retiring from the field where her presence depressed the market of the Panama property without any prospective advantage to herself, on the principle that half a loaf was better than no bread.

Now, what interpretation do all these extraordinary proceedings put upon the abstitution of a Minister of War for the irreproachable representative who has conducted the negotiations between the Governments at Bogota and Washington hitherto? It certainly was not to break off negotiations for the Panama property, for that did not require a new Minister nor a long, expensive and tedious journey. His presence here and his delay in exhibiting his credentials at the State Department, can admit of but one construction, and that is, to take advantage of the absence of competition to strike the United States for better terms than have been offered-enough additional, perhaps, to cover Colombia's obligation to Nicaragua. What other possible intention could Colombia have had in taking these several Machiavellian precautions, but to make herself enough mistress of the situation to enable her to drive a new and harder bargain with the United States?

As Senor CONCHA is by profession soldier and not a diplomatist, he must not take it amiss if we suggest that if he is accredited, as he says, to the Government of the United States, he should have opened his negotiations with that Government through the State Department at Washington, and not with the people through the public prints in New York-witness the New York press of yesterday. At least that is what a diplomatist would have done.

If Gen. CONCHA and the Government of Bogota will listen to our advice, they will not place too much reliance upon this Central American combination, no will they undertake to oppose the United States's project of building the canal with the sharp practice of a short sighted speculator.

From Austerity to Luxury and Frivolity.

The change that has come over Methodism since the days when everything savoring of decoration both in the architecture of its meeting houses and in the attire of its membership was eschewed as sinful worldly display, is strikingly illustrated in an article on " Some Modern Churches " in the last number of the Architects' and Builders' Magazine, Photographs of three Methodist churches are reproduced, at Mount Vernon and Katonah in this State and at Southport in Connecticut. All these churches are of a distinctively ecclesiastical and ornamental style of architecture. They would have been unrecognizable as Methodist meeting houses two genera-The Methodist house of worship used to be an absolutely plain structure, generally without even a steeple to distinguish it from secular buildings.

The attire of the Methodist congregations was not less austere. The fripperies of fashion " were denounced by the preachers as inventions of Satan. to be eschewed sedulously by Methodists, or people with thoughts fastened on things not of this world. Now the rustle of silks is heard in Methodist churches and the glitter of jewels is seen, while drawn up before the doors are the carriages of the rich of the flocks; and no objection is heard. The plainness and austerity of the earlier Methodism are incongruous with the new architecture of their more recent churches as depicted in this magazine.

Among the "General Rules" drawn up by WESLEY for the Methodists, and since our very recent approval of a still nominally recognized by them, are these prohibitions:

"Doing what we know is not to the glory of GOD. AS: "The nutting on of gold and costly apparel; "The taking such diversions as cannot be used

in the name of the Lord JESUS: " The singing those songs or reading those books which do not tend to the knowledge and love of

Softness and needless self-indulgence " Laying up treasure upon earth.

Imbued with this spirit Methodism advanced rapidly in this country until its followers became the most numerous of the American Protestant bodies. Methodists were distinguished as " separated from the world." Austerity of life prevailed among them. They were a plain people and they assembled in meeting houses destitute of ornament and without any trace of ecclesiastical architecture. Now they are building churches scarcely distinguishable in appearance from temples at which they looked once as affording evidences of sinful pretension, and the " putting on of gold and costly apparel " is as frequent among Methodists who can afford to pay for the display as it is among people of the world of the like

ability. This transformation is made strikingly apparent also in a prize for subscriptions offered by the American Illustrated Methodist Magazine, published at St. Louis. It is of a " combination game board," on which tenpins and billiards may be played in miniature, with a large number of variations; "some exciting games," "others quiet games," which means, we assume, games of chance and games of skill. At any rate, this * combination game board belongs in the same category with cards, ping-pong, bridge whist and other wordly pastimes of a kind once eschewed with abhorrence by Methodists, under WESLEY's rule forbidding "the taking such diversions

as cannot be used in the name of the Lord JESUS.

All this is very significant. It shows that the great distinction of the Methodism of the past is departing; and with that spirit gone is not the religious movement started by WESLEY likely to lose its impetus? Simultaneously the exciting revivals which once kept hot its religious enthusiasm are passing away and aversion to them as emotional excesses which violate good taste begins to be exhibited.

The Board of Cat Examiners.

The Massachusetts Legislature comes very near being a permanent body. It is in session most of the time. It ought to sit all the time. Then there would be no need of summer schools of philosophy. Thinkers of all sorts, the independent and those who are syndicated in asylums, love to invent projects and send them to that Great and General Court. Everybody except the Gypsy Moth reveres that wellhead of wisdom. A few days ago there flowed from it a plan for a World Legislature. Now flows a bill to license cats.

The bill ought to pass. The cat has as good a right as the dog to be "recognized " officially by the State and to be the object of its benevolent supervision. Besides, this is an age of licenses. Profession after profession and business after business have to be inquired into by the State. Cats cannot expect to be treated more indulgently than men. There is to be a Board of Cat Examiners, charged with the grave duty of testing the fitness of each cat to wear the license tag or State seal. Only reputable, orderly, decent, household cats with a good record need apply. Tramps, porch dimbers, fence viewers, will have no chance. The musical abilities of the applicants will be examined searchingly. When the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY was Mayor of Boston, his municipal music commissioners made the hand organ men pass a severe examination. Compared with the music of the cats of Massachusetts the music of all her hand organs is as a deaf mute to a thunderstorm. Massachusetts has reformed everything else but the Gypsy Moth and the English sparrow. The opportunity to reform feline music will be a boon to her.

The Board of Cat Examiners has aleady been selected by public opinion. It will consist of the Hon. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, famous for his skill in rubbing the fur the wrong way; of the Hon. ERVING WINSLOW, the unrivalled caterwauler of Kilby street, and of Gen. SAMBO BOWLES, the tender musician and purring poet of nature.

Mr. Gompers on the Eight Hour Law At a hearing on the Eight-Hour bill before the House Committee on Labor last week, Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the Federation of Labor, was asked by Mr. WARNOCK of the Committee if he favored a bill which deprived a laborer of the right to earn one or two hours' additional pay. "I would have a law, " replied Mr. Gompers, " to prevent the daployment of labor working over eight hours a day, except when the overtime was absolutely essential to life and prosperity." That is, he would absolutely forbid one man from working more than another, would restrict the effort of the ambitious, the energetic and the acquisitive, and make labor one solid dead level. Socialistic uniformity to the detriment of individualism is his

appeared for a number of Government contractors whose interests would be affected by the bill, reminded Mr. Gom-PERS that Mr. DINKEY of the Homestead Works and Mr. JOHNSON of the Bethlehem Steel Works, had risen from the ranks to their present posts, and had paid for a college education for themselves by the money which they earned by working overtime. But such cases will not occur again if Mr. GOMPERS can have his way.

A country in which a man is forbidden by law to work as much as he pleases cannot be called correctly a free country. Nor is the labor in it free labor.

The public spirit shown by Mr. J. PIRR-PONT MORGAN in buying up the splendid and priceless Garland collection of porcelains, now in the Metropolitan Museum, and thereby preventing its removal from this country and its dispersal, gives point to a complaint made in the March number of The Nineteenth Century about the "increasing export of England's art treasures."

England, according to Mr. CLAUDE PHILLIPS, has been losing far more than she has gained in works of art. As the great collections or single pictures have come under the auctioneer's hammer, foreign connoisseurs have outbid the English, and in some notable instances the Government, which provides the funds for the National Gallery and the British Museum, has declined to step in and save masterbieces. All foreign countries have their eye on what the English have accumulated, but the most eager bidder hitherto

has been Germany. Mr. PHILLIPS looks, however, for far greater danger from America. He enunerates the works of art, a very respectable list already, which have been snatched away from England by American collectors, such as Mr. HENRY G. MARQUAND, Mr. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Mrs. JOHN S. GARD NER and more particularly Mr. PIERPONT MORGAN. He points out that the Americans are extremely desirous of obtaining the best, that they pay little regard to the cost of what strikes their fancy, and that they are likely to strip England of its treasures, unless some organized effort is made to prevent them.

THE SUN is the ablest, most energetic and forcetul and most advanced newspaper exponent of modern Republicanism which comes to this office.—Albany Argus. We admit it. And we should be equally

to any cause THE SUN espouses.

harmonious were the observation applied

In introducing a resolution to restore the old ship Vermont to the navy register and to appropriate money to place the vessel in condition again Congressman FITZGERALD of this city appears to be actuated by a sentiment which has no reason for existence. The Vermont is not a historic vessel, except for her age, which is barely fifty-four years. She was begun in 1848, at the end of the Mexican

years old, she was in ordinary at B During the war she was a storeship at Port Royal; and in 1863 began her career as a receiving ship at the New York Navy Yard. She has been useful, but not such as to make it proper to put her on the list with the Constitution, the Constellation and the Hartford.

CANADA AND OURSELVES.

The Evil Influence of the British Imperialists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The article in THE SUN of yesterday in regard to Canadian affairs from your correspondent in Montreal calls attention to a fact which should be understood by the American people. This fact is that the most bitter enemies of this republic to be found anywhere in the world are in Canada. They are British imperialists of the most ardent temper, and their efforts are chiefly directed toward blocking the de relopment of Canada along the only natural line—as an independent American nation.

Notwithstanding the fact that they hate

Americanism and insist upon remaining European, they want a great deal from the United States and are not backward in askng for it. They want the boundary of Alaska placed out in the ocean somewhere because they find it would be handy to have a port on the Pacific in the vicinity of Lynn Canal. on the Pacific in the vicinity of Lynn Canal. They want two or three Eastern States in order that they may have an ice-free Atlantic port. They are howling for something they call recpirocity because they want the American market—the best market in the world-for the products of their farms and forests and mines. And instead of seeking these advantages by becoming an independent State and cultivating the good will of their only neighbor and natural ally, they choose to remain the malignant traducers of republicanism in general and the United States in particular, and depend upon bluff and deplomacy to eventually accomplish their salvation. The political attitude and aims of the Canadian imperialists should be, and undoubtedly are, taken into account when considering the question of reciprocity with Canada, the abstract principle of which has quite a few advocates in this section. As a protectionist, I could stand a little reciprocity with almost any people under the sun except the Europeans north of the St. Lawrence River. Notwithstanding all the rubbish that has been published lately to obscure it, the fact remains that Americanism and British imperialism are essentially different and antagonistic and they cannot both flourish side by side in North America. It lies with American statesmen to say which one shall survive. To my mind, there is but one policy: To an independent Canada the largest possible freedom of trade and transportation privileges; to imperialist Canada, nothing. Reverse, Mass., March 6. They want two or three Eastern States in or-

WOMEN IN THE STOCK YARDS. Taking the Places of Men in Chicage's Distinctive Industry.

From the Chicago Tribune. Slowly but irresistibly women and girls are forcing men out of the lighter work that is done at the stock yards. Thousands of of them are employed in the packing and canning factories there, and if the ess grows as it has done within the last three years thousands more will be used. In no case, however, are the women working at anything but what might be termed "kitchen work." such as cutting dried beef, packing cans, stuffing sausages and label

ling cans.
Dread has been aroused by this growth the social settlement leaders fear the time may come when the girls will use the knife even in slaying. So great has this become that Miss Mary McDowell of the University of Chicago Settlement suggested it at a meet-

of Chicago Settlement suggested it at a meeting of the Woman's Union Label League.
General opinion in the yards, however, is that the day is still far distant when the girls actually will take a hand in the killing of even a chicken.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 wemen and girls are on the payroll of the various stock yards houses. They form 75 per cent. of the employees in the canning factories. In both concerns the girls, while taking work that once was done by men, are hired to do only the lighter grades of labor.

In one of the rooms where forty girls were busy painting cans, and where the fumes of the paint were heavy, all were asked if they liked their work, whether they got sufficient pay and whether they were willing to give up their places to men. Delve up their places to men.

Like my work? asked Jennie Laughn. "Sure, I do. The pay beats that of,
ny sister down on State street all hollow
Why, I was off two days of last week and
till made \$0. Don't think for a minute nat I am going to give up this job to any an. Cutting him out? Sure, I am, but hat's the dif?"

e question is right here," said James who works in the packing depart-Hostande, who works in the packing department of Armour & Co. "The girls have been coming in here by the hundreds and they have taken the light work. There is not a girl and never will be a girl or woman who will use the knife for slaughtering purposes, but they have taken the casy and easy money making jobs. Their ingers are more deft than ours and where strength is not necessary they are doing well. I am under the impression that no man has been forced out of easy work."

The girls cut and pack dried beef and label the cans. Reef is cooked for extracts and then packed by them. They clean and pare vegetables and put them into cans for use. The meat extras are trimmed and cut up by them. All this is called "kitchen work." In addition to that the canning companies have their girls solder the cans and feed the tin machines.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! THE Sen has recently directed much-needed at-tention to the congestion of traffic at the Bridge terminal. Cannot THE Sun ventilate the equally disgraceful struggle, enacted every evening during "rush hours" at the up-town Third Avenue I. station? There is a free fight to get aboard the express trains in which men and women are pummelled and crushed, their garments frequently torn and otherwise damaged. Burly guards are stationed on the depot platform and employed to act as human battering rame, hurling their weight against the mass of humanity wedged into the suffocating cars. A second stairway from the street, a broader platform, and an extension of the Third avenue express track to Ninth street would materially remedy this rightly outrage. Is there no power to compet these improvements?

New York, March. 5. Bridge terminal. Cannot Tue Sun ventilate

Saranac Lake All Right TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A report from this village that appeared recently in the New York papers alleging that an alarming epidemic of smallpost was prevailing here is absolutely false. In the month of February there were three mild cases —one brought the infection from Canada and the other two got it in Platisburgh. All were promptly quarantined a mile outside the village. The last one of these was quarantined sixteen days ago. Not a single infection has occurred in this village and no cases exist in the surrounding country There is no excitement or alarm here, and busi-ness, schools and travel go on exactly as usual. Effective vaccination has been going on actively uring the past year so that nearly every one 's immune. The health authorities are taking every possible precaution and believe an epidemic impos-sible. E. S. McCLELLAN, M. D., Health Officer. SARABAC LAKE, N. Y., March 7

George Christy Not Christy's Brother. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was much interested in Brother Rockwood's yarn in re negro minstrelsy of the olden time. He is mistaken in what he says about E. P. Christy's "Brother George," George Christy's name was George N. Harringto and he was in no way related to the head of Christy Minstrels.

ANOTHER OLD TIMER.

NEW YORK, March 8.

Popular Hunger for "New Thought." To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Perhaps you are a "New Thought" man; perhaps a "psychic. The world is getting hungry for these truths. Even in the villages people are growing wild for "New Thought" and "psychic" literature, actually be-sleging librarians for works in these lines.

Fresh Water From & Salt Bay. From the Fiorida Times-Union and Ottion.
BRILEAIR, March 8.—The Eldridge Spring to rinking water for the hotel. It is out in the bay, but is cemented up, so as to keep out the salt water, and throws up 100,000 gallons of water per day.

"Miss Prims Donna is as theatric off the stage war; she may have formed part of various squadrons, but in 1860, when not twelve ried she announced that it was by request." Lament That England's Art Treasures Are

Now Going Across the Atlantic. Mr. Claude Phillips, a well known art critic of London, now curator of the great Wallace collection at Hertford House ounds a note of alarm in the Nineteenth Century and After for March on the rapid disappearance from Great Britain of the art treasures which by fair or other means have been accumulated by British wealth. He begins his article on "The Increasing Export of England's Art Treasures." with the statement that "for the last twenty years or more the gains of England in masterpieces of painting and in works of art generally have been greatly overbalanced by her losses." Collectors from all parts of Europe, more particularly the Berlin Gallery, have outbid Englishmen at auctions

and at private sales. Furthermore a growing and greater danger threatens the British hold on its works of art, the competition of Americans as buyers. "If the flow of works of art westward is as yet a moderate though already

Jyou's innest performances of the English period, and a still greater rarity, the 'Joseph's Coat' painted in tempera on canvas by Lucas van Leyden, and authenticated by Van Mander's description. Mr. Whitney's rich and ever-growing collection includes —to mention only his most enviable possession—the enchanting full leasth William Villiam Vi viable possession—the enchanting full length, William Villiers, Viscount Grandison, by Van Dyck, which used to hang almost unnoticed in a quiet English country house; then suddenly took not only Van Dyck students but the world by storm when, as the property of Herr Hertzog of Vienne it spreamed at the Commencers. of Vienna, it appeared at the commemora-tive Van Dyck Exhibition of Antwerp. Of all the great full-lengths of splendid young cavaliers it is perhaps the finest. By far the best chosen, and to the true connoisseur and student the most valuable collection in America, is that formed within the last few vears by Mrs. John S Gardiner of Boston. She owns, among other things of price, the 'Death of Lucretia, 'a characteristic Botticelli of passionately dramatic type, which was in the Ashburnham collection; the so-called 'Chigi Botticelli,' to which, in my opinion, an exaggerated importance has been attached; the 'St. George and the Dragon' of Carlo Crivelli, from the Leyland collection; two 'Triumpha' by Pesellino, which, as the property of Mrs. Austen, were exhibited at the New Gallery in 1894; the famous 'Christ,' an early example of Giorgione, which used to draw all worshippers of the master to the Casa Loschi at Vicenza; the 'Portrait of Inghirami' from Volterra, which Giovanni Morelli held to be the original of the better-known picture in the Pitti Palace. The greatest blow England has suffered since the notable Ashburnham Rembrandt was quietly borne off by the cretia, a characteristic Botticelli of pas-Rembrandt was quietly borne off by the victorious Prussian is the acquisition by this collector of the 'Rape of Europa,' a masterpiece of Titian's old age and latest manner, in perfect condition manner, in perfect condition, which was the chief glory of Lord Darnley's collection Cobhain. Another great loss is that the magnificent 'Portrait of the Earl of Arundel by Rubens, which however tastefully enshrined and surrounded, can-not possibly mean as much at Boston as it did at Warwick Castle. A splendid early 'Portrait of Rembrandt in a Plumed Hat' is not the least of Mrs. Gardiner's many

artistic possessions.

"The most tremendous, the most over-"The most tremendous, the most overwhelming buyer of pictures lately has, I need hardly say, been Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. A great loss to Raphael students and lovers of Italian art is the "Madonna of the Nuns of S. Antonio." the vast altar-piece of Raphael's early time, which hung for so many years, comparitively unnoticed, with the Cartoons, in the Raphael Callery at South Kensington, but has suddenly become an object of general interest because Mr. Morgan is said to have paid 2100,000 for it. This is a work invaluable in the history of art, as showing to those who know how to read, the whole history of Raphael's early training, first in Urbino, next in Perugia, and then in Florence."

Into Mr. Phillips's schemes for retaining England's treasures we need not enter.

Florence."

Into Mr. Phillips's schemes for retaining England's treasures we need not enter. He calls the roll of the great collections that are gone, and likewise enumerates those still in existence which may be scattered some day. His list will be of interest to collectors who can bide their time.

"There remain to Great Britain many other noble galleries, many other great artistic possessions, in the maintenance of which as part of the appanage of great houses, and in another sense as part of the national treasure, as part of the national treasure, as part of the national glory, every art lover, nay, every British citizen, is, or should be, vitally concerned. I need hardly refer to the collections of Bridgewater House, Dorchester House, Grosvenor House, Panshanger, Althorp, Petworth House, Wilton House, Longford Castle, Gosford House, Chatsworth, Lockinge, Kingston Lacyto name only a few of the most important in quality as in magnitude. The collections of the great house of Rothschild at Waddesdon, at Tring Park, at Halton and in London are for obvious reasons on a different footing, and as to these, so rich in the finest English pictures, no anxiety need surely be felt. We owe a debt of gratitude—relatively if not always absolutely—to another group of collectors, who are by degrees replacing those of former generations: to Mr. George Salting, Mr. Ludwig Mond, Mr. R. H. Benson, Mr. Julius Wernher, Mr. Alfred Beit, Mr. E. J. Taylor and others of the same stamp. But in respect of these collections stability cannot be claimed or expected."

He-Your cooking never equals my mother's. She-Quite likely. I have heard she used to

AMERICA DESPOILS THE BRITON. POPE LEO'S BIBLE COMMISSION. Character of the Men Who Have Been Picked Out for It.

> Roman Catholic Correspondent of the Guardian. A great step in the right direction has undoubtedly been taken-how great the hos and it is certain that there was nothing the composition of the new commission to warrant the quick scorn which was thrown on it by some of the transigenti, as who should say, "Can any good thing come out of Rome" It has been objected that the Cardinals are figureheads, and belong to the very Congregations which condemn Biblical inquiry, that the twelve consultors could have been bettered "even in Rome Itself." Cardinals are, before all things, figureheads, and if men of any eminence were to be chosen, it was necessary to seek them among the mem-bers of the important Congregations. No ne better could be chosen than the chairman, Cardinal Parocchi, a man of considerlearning, considerable though the former be, as it is with most of us, dilettante in some directions. Cardinal on the Inquisition and on the Congregations of Index and Rites, Cardinal Paroc-

special contents the British hold on its works of art, we competition of Americans as buyers. "If the flow of works of art westward is as yet a moderate though already a menacing stream, it threatens soon to become actaract, then a mighty river, then an ocean, so astonishing is the lust for pictures, good, bad and indifferent, that he developed itself." About this competition Mr. Phillips has this to say:

"It would be an absurdity and an Impertinence to say to a great and friendly nation, bent on presminence in all things, and backed up by resources seemingly initiates, growing from day to day, too, as the snowbell grows, that they shall not develop and complete their collections by the acquisition of such masteripieces of art as a are still in private hands, whether in England, in Raiy or elsewhere. The American nation as whole has phendid and discerning generorisity desire to give to the American nation as a whole the benefit of their vast a current with the special control of the complete their own point of view. The nobler and more large-minded among them with a splendid and discerning generorisity desire to give to the American nation as a whole the benefit of their vast a current with the special control of the complete the propolitism of the complete the propolitism of the pro

egetists, the author of careful and often-cited works.

Abbè Paels, a Dutchman, is a pupil of the latter, and his Biblical scholarship earned for him the hostility of the present professor of Scripture at Louvain, Larny, an hostility followed by ignominious ejection. M. Paels placed his case before the Holy See, and it was one of the Cardinals on the present commission who assured him that reinstatement was in store for him, though the learned victim of bigotry only understood the oracular words when he received one fine morning his biglicate as member of the new pontifical commission. Dr. Jorio represents Spain and is regarded as an acceptable addition to the consultors. Prof. Charles P. Grannan of Albany is a priest of the New York diocese. His studied at one time in Germany and is now teaching at the Propaganda Fide ngland. The latter pursued the late Dr. George Mivart with condemnations, the rmer was the writer of the papers on the ill "Providentissinus Dues" in the Table, ther David Fleming, one of the consultors the Congregation of the Inquisition, was ovincial of the Franciscans in England fore he was called to Rome; he is a metalogical mand was a solver of the more remaite class of doubts among English constraints.

Translucent Clams From Cape Henry.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Capt. John T. Barclay, who piloted the steamer America from the capes, brought with him a box of starfish and what has the appearence of a clam out of the sheil. The latter is almost translucent. Capt. Barclay reports that during the late gales that have swept the coast the beach at Cape Henry has been covered with this peculiar shell-fish, starfish and live crabs. At least 200 barrels of crabs were gathered, he says, and forwarded to the Northern markets. Such a harvest of crabs, starfish and the clamike 4sh was never known on the beach, either summer or winter.

Capt. Barclay took the specimens to the Johns Hopkins University to ascertain the name of the reculiar shellifsh and why there has been a plethera of crabs, starfish and clams in the vicinity of the mouth of the Chesaneake at this season of the year. The shell-fish, he said, were eaten by men on the beach, who premounced them superior to the clam for soup.

The Numerous Webbs of Kentucky. From the Baltimore Sun.

The Numerous Webbs of Kentucky.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal Fron the Louisville Courier-Journal
MAYKING, Ky., March 4.—In a family reunion at the old home of Jason Webb at Sergent to-day his eighty-second birthday was
celebrated. His hundreds of descendants
were present, also Miles Webb, aged 80,
Wiley Webb, aged 76, and a sister aged 78.
All have large families, and almost the whole
population of the county is traced directly
to the Webb family. This is the most remarkable family in the State or perhaps in
the United States.

From the Kansas City Journal. A Topeka man started recently on a trip to Paris, Rome and Cairo. Some bachelor friends accompanied him as far as Kaneas City. His entire bacgage consisted of one small valise. Curious to know what his equipment was, one of the friends opened the valise and found that it contained one night shirt, one collar, one pair of socks, and two quart bottles of whiskey. It is strange how some men will load themselves down with clothing that way.

A Neighborhood Outrage From the Philadelphia Record. Nell—Why is Mrs. Grabber so unpopular? Belle—She has won forty-nine euchre prise this season

Ballade of Burnt Cork. From the Rochester Post-Express (The death of Billy Rice last week marked the exit of the third of the old school of popular min-sirels within a month, the others being Billy West and Billy Emerson.—Dally paper.)

I wonder in what Isle of Bliss Jack Haverly doth fare!

Jack Haverly doth fare!
And where the mirth of Christy is.
That charmed us once from carking care!
And where is West, the debonair!
The wind has blown them all away!
Their songs their jokes, their savoir faire—
Oh, where are the Bones of yesterdar!

Say where the great Alexesis,
Whose name was programmed as Le Clarel
And Barney Williams, whose dusky miss,
"Sweet Lucy Long," was a tuneful anarel
And Billy Rice, of the kinky hair!—
The wind has blown them all away:
And Emerson, of the "stumper's "chair!—
Where are the Tambos of yesterday!

No more the plaudits or the hiss

To cheer them or to breed despair;
They care not for applause, I wis nor heed the drum or brasses' blare;
They have been the drum or brasses' blare;
They had their day and they paid their share,
The wind has blown them all away;
We cry—and echo answers—where—
Ah, where are the End Men of yasterday!

L'ENVOI.

Primrose, they've left you pair by pair, The wind has blown them all away! In vain we seek them here or there, Ah, where are the minstrels of years